

Page 2 1 HEARING re Amended Agenda for January 12, 2022 Hearing filed 2 by Eli J. Vonnegut on behalf of Purdue Pharma L.P. 3 (ECF #4280) 4 5 HEARING re Notice of Hearing Regarding Late Claim Motion 6 [Brittany N. Johnson] (related document(s)4156) (ECF #4165) 7 Motion to File Proof of Claim After Claims Bar Date filed by 8 Brittany N. Johnson (ECF #4156) 9 10 HEARING re Notice of Hearing Regarding Late Claim Motion 11 [Shannie Jenkins] (related document(s)4219) (ECF #4220) 12 13 HEARING re Motion to File Proof of Claim After Claims Bar 14 Date filed by Shannie Jenkins (ECF #4219) 15 16 HEARING re Notice of Hearing regarding Motion to Allow Filed 17 by Personal Injury Claimant (related document(s)4030) filed 18 by James I. McClammy on behalf of Purdue Pharma L.P. 19 (ECF #4045) 20 21 HEARING re Objection to Motion / Debtors' Objection to 22 Personal Injury Claimant's Motion to Allow (related 23 document(s)4030) filed by James I. McClammy on behalf of 24 Purdue Pharma L.P. (ECF #4270) 25 Transcribed by: Sonya Ledanski Hyde

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PROCEEDINGS

THE COURT: Okay, good morning. This is Judge

Drain. We are here in In re Purdue Pharma L.P., et al. The

matters on the calendar today are being heard remotely,

primarily by Zoom unless someone doesn't have access to a

screen, in which case they are appearing by phone.

I have the amended agenda for today's hearings and I will go down that agenda in order. I will note that the agenda was amended to reflect that yesterday I entered an order on a matter that had been on the agenda, which was a motion by Maria Ecke for immediate payment of her claims in these cases and for disqualification. So that is not being heard today since I've already ruled on it.

So, again, I'll go down the calendar in order.

The first two matters on the calendar as I understand it are uncontested. I'll take them in order.

First, in re Johnson, Brittany Johnson. All right, I'm not sure Ms. Johnson is on. But the Debtors have not filed an objection to the motion, which is to allow her claim to be filed late, that is after the bar date in these cases. I think I have counsel for the Debtors on.

Can you just explain to me the process by which you reach that determination, i.e. not to object to the motion? This is one of probably now about 18 or 19 of these types of motions. Most of them have been unopposed because

various valid reasons were given as to why the claim was filed late. The ones that have been opposed and that I denied didn't set forth any such reasons.

MS. KNUDSON: Yes, Your Honor. Good morning. For the record, Jaqueline KNUDSON of Davis Polk & Wardwell. Can I be heard clearly?

THE COURT: Yes. Yeah.

MS. KNUDSON: Thank you, Your Honor. So just very briefly. After review and consultation with the Ad Hoc Group of Individual Victims as well as the Creditors' Committee and based on my review of the individualized assertions in the motion, the Debtors believe that there is at least a colorable basis for granting the requested extension.

With respect to Ms. Johnson, she asserts that she has been dealing with debilitating PTSD since the death of her fiancée and that as a result, she shut down any correspondence or anything related to Purdue or opioid related, which in turn caused her delay.

Although acknowledging that the excusable neglect standard is a fairly high bar, again, after consulting with the Ad Hoc Group of Individual Victims and the Creditors' Committee, we believe that it arguably rises to the level of excusable neglect. Accordingly, the Debtors would request that the proposed order granting the late claim motion at

Page 9 1 Docket 4268, which is consistent with prior orders submitted 2 for late claim motions, be entered. 3 THE COURT: Okay. 4 MS. KNUDSON: I'm happy to answer any questions 5 you may have. 6 THE COURT: No, that's fine. I appreciate the 7 extra information. 8 So I will grant the motion, which is unopposed, 9 and I will not second-guess the creditors' and the Debtor's 10 analysis of it. I've read the motion and I believe in light 11 of the record before me, including the lack of objections, the Claimant has satisfied the test under Rule 9006 and the 12 13 Pioneer case. So you can email that order to chambers. 14 MS. KNUDSON: Thank you, Your Honor. We will do 15 that. 16 THE COURT: Okay. The next matter on the calendar 17 is a motion by Shannie -- I hope I'm pronouncing that right 18 -- maybe it's Shannie -- Jenkins for leave to --19 MS. JENKINS: That is correct. 20 THE COURT: -- for leave to file a late claim. 21 This is also unopposed. And I have reviewed the motion. 22 Let me -- and I see you there, Ms. Jenkins. Good morning. 23 MS. JENKINS: Good morning. 24 THE COURT: I see -- I have reviewed the motion, 25 and I appreciate you've been dealing with your grandson, and

the circumstances are obviously quite serious.

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Let me just ask you, Ms. KNUDSON, did you go through the same process of discussing this motion with the Ad Hoc Group of Personal Injury Claimants and the Committee?

MS. KNUDSON: Yes, Your Honor. We consulted with both the Ad Hoc Group of Individual Victims as well as the Creditors' Committee, and they agreed that the motion should be granted.

THE COURT: Okay, all right. Given what you just told me, given that the motion is unopposed, and given my review of the motion, I will grant it under the circumstances. I think Ms. Jenkins has satisfied Rule 9006 and Pioneer's excusable neglect standard.

So, Ms. Knudson, you can email the order granting the motion to chambers.

MS. KNUDSON: Yes, Your Honor, thank you.

THE COURT: Okay, thank you.

MS. JENKINS: And I thank you, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Okay, very well. All right.

And then the last matter on the calendar is a motion that was actually filed anonymously on the docket for allowance of a timely-filed personal injury claim. And it has been objected to by the Debtors. I don't know whether the Claimant is prepared to identify himself or herself on the record and argue in support of the motion. Let me ask

Page 11 1 that question first. 2 MS. OSTERLOH: Hi, I am here, Your Honor. 3 THE COURT: Okay. And I see you there, ma'am. So it's Janet Osterloh, O-s-t-e-r-l-o-h? 4 5 MS. OSTERLOH: Correct. 6 THE COURT: Okay, very well. Thank you. And this 7 is -- Ms. Osterloh, I appreciate you representing yourself 8 here, that you are pro se. And I've taken that into account 9 in considering this motion. 10 It's somewhat of an unusual motion in that it asks 11 for allowance of the claim, but also recognizes I believe 12 that the Claimant, Ms. Osterloh, believes that under 13 applicable state law, which would govern the claim, the 14 claim is time-barred; that is that it arose at a time where 15 the applicable statute of limitations would have run before 16 the assertion of the claim. So even though the statute of 17 limitations is normally a defense to a claim, this motion seeks to put that defense front and center and challenge it. 18 19 And I believe it challenges it on two grounds. One is that 20 it violates --21 MS. OSTERLOH: My constitutional rights. 22 THE COURT: The due process clause under the Fourteenth Amendment of the U.S. Constitution. And 23 secondly, violates the Wisconsin State Constitution under 24 25 Article 1, Section 9 of the Wisconsin Constitution.

Secondly, it's asserted that Ms. Osterloh seeks, "to rule in my favor for equitable tolling" and to waive Section 2255, statute of limitations, quote, due to the extraordinary circumstances" of the State of Wisconsin's governmental interference under the statute of limitations that's cited, hence prohibiting the Claimant from filing a lawsuit against the entities responsible.

So I hope I have summarized that correctly, Ms.
Osterloh. Is that right? Are those the two grounds that
you are seeking the ruling here?

MS. OSTERLOH: Yes. One, that it violates my constitutional rights, not only at the federal scale, but also the State of Wisconsin.

I did file my claim in a timely manner with evidence, documents, everything else. And although this statute affects Wisconsin residents, I don't believe that it should affect what's going on in New York, basically.

What else can I say? I wrote this letter to you,

Judge Drain, to explain to you why I hadn't taken action

sooner than when claims were requested to be filed. Because

of the statute, I did check into lawsuits, things like that

with local attorneys here, and I have been blocked ever

since the beginning, ever since my dad passed away in 2011.

So that's why I wrote the letter to you. And which it moved

me so much that I decided to make it a motion. I am very

passionate about what happened to my father. That's why I am here. I am the executor of his estate. And he was never able to fight for himself because of his addition to opioids. Luckily, I am not addicted to opioids and never was. So I am here to give him a voice now that he can no longer speak for himself.

THE COURT: Right. Okay. Thank you. And let me just make sure the record is clear on this. When you say you filed the claim timely, you did file it in the bankruptcy case before the bar date.

MS. OSTERLOH: Yes, I did.

THE COURT: But the issue is whether the claim itself can be allowed under applicable law, which would be the law of Wisconsin. And that's where the statute of limitations comes in.

In other words, there really were two deadlines here. There was the deadline to assert in a way that would satisfy the Wisconsin statute of limitations, the claim, and then there's the deadline that the bankruptcy law imposes, which was the bar date. And we are focusing on that first point.

MS. OSTERLOH: Correct.

THE COURT: I have read the Debtor's objection, and I'll note a couple of -- really three sort of gatekeeping issues that I have with this, Ms. Osterloh.

The first is that your motion asks that I find a statute of the Wisconsin Legislature unconstitutional, either under the Wisconsin Constitution or the U.S. Constitution. I don't think you served the Attorney General of Wisconsin, right, on that. And I think you probably needed to. Secondly, in this case, these Chapter 11 cases that is, there have been a huge number of claims filed just of personal injury claims. It's well over 100,000 claims. And the claims allowance process, the claims review process hasn't started. MS. OSTERLOH: Correct. THE COURT: Instead, the parties focused on a plan that would allocate value to the different types of claimants that have asserted claims in these cases, which include people like yourself that have asserted claims either on behalf of an estate or someone who is asserting them on behalf of themselves for personal injury or other claims stemming from --MS. OSTERLOH: Right.

THE COURT: -- a person's use of the Debtor's products.

Then there's a huge number of claims asserted by states and other governmental entities, and then also other private claimants for economic loss. And because of the

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great number of those claims and the great dollar amount of those claims, the parties in the cases focused on a plan that would allocate the value in the estates among the claimants. And having determined that allocation, the plan also set up a mechanism for a streamlined way to consider the allowance of personal injury claims. And I'm using that term broadly, but I think you understand what I mean. Claims like yours. MS. OSTERLOH: I do understand. I don't mean to interrupt you, Your Honor, but the objection was to my original motion to have you rule on my paper as far as equitable tolling and things like that. THE COURT: No, I understand. But what I'm reluctant to get into at this point in these cases is the individual merits of individual claims. And that's because it really isn't -- it isn't efficient and it doesn't lead to any immediate result. MS. OSTERLOH: Correct. THE COURT: The timely filing of your claim in the bankruptcy case crystallized whatever rights you have. They are preserved. MS. OSTERLOH: Okay. THE COURT: And there's not going to be any immediate payout because of a determination of your claim at this point.

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MS. OSTERLOH: No, I understand that, Your Honor.

I don't mean to disrespect or interrupt. I understand that,
and I understand that this is moving into arbitration from
what I understand. So it's not that I want payment
immediately --

THE COURT: I know you don't. But what I'm saying is I don't want to open the floodgates to a lot of people like yourself making motions to have their claims allowed. It is possible -- in fact, it's conceivable -- that if the Debtors are unable to confirm a plan like the plan that has been filed, there would be no recovery by personal injury claimants, in which case, litigating these issues now is a terrible waste of money and time because it would be all for nothing.

On the other hand, it's I hope much more conceivable that a plan will be confirmed that sets aside a large amount of money in the aggregate for claims like yours with a streamlined procedure that's much less expensive to make payouts so that the cost of considering the allowance of the claims is reduced.

And so I have a serious issue as to whether I should be even hearing this motion at this time. Because I don't want to open the gates to doing this for a lot of other people, too.

And related to that, it's a subset of that point,

which is you've raised the specific issues that I've stated,
i.e. the constitutionality of the statute of limitations and
whether there is any equitable tolling of it.

MS. OSTERLOH: Correct.

THE COURT: But you've asked for the allowance of the claim. And the claim -- I don't know what the amount is for. But I don't know if there are any other defenses to it. I don't know whether there's any defenses to the amount.

So normally when courts consider a request for relief, they don't do it piecemeal. They do it all at once. So all the issues are dealt with, which would include not only the statute of limitations issue, but also any other defenses that the debtor's estates, which are really the creditors, the other creditors who are competing with you on this pie that -- you know, the available assets to pay the creditors would have.

So, you know, I don't know what the amount of the claim is for, for example. Can you tell me that?

MS. OSTERLOH: I would rather not reveal that, knowing that the motion was to be known as confidential.

THE COURT: All right. But what I'm saying is, you know, if it was for -- well, Ms. Ecke, who I ruled on yesterday, asserted a claim for \$242 million. Obviously the other creditors are going to object to that amount, even if

Page 18 1 they ultimately believe that the claim itself should be 2 allowed in some amount. So if your claim is like that or, 3 you know, some very large amount, that's an issue. So I am really hesitant to rule on this for that reason. 4 5 Lastly -- lastly -- and I'll say this finally too 6 besides the two procedural issues that I just raised. 7 issue of the constitutionality of a statute under either --8 MS. OSTERLOH: Yes. 9 THE COURT: -- the U.S. Constitution or a state constitution is one that can's just be raised in federal 10 11 court by saying that the statute is unconstitutional. MS. OSTERLOH: I understand. 12 13 THE COURT: A reason has to be given for it. 14 MS. OSTERLOH: Right. 15 THE COURT: And this motion doesn't really give a 16 reason. It just says it's unconstitutional. And I can tell 17 you that both at the federal level interpreting the Fourteenth Amendment and at the State of Wisconsin level, 18 19 interpreting with the Wisconsin Constitution, the same 20 provision that you have cited, and the Fourteenth Amendment, 21 the highest court, the Supreme Court of the U.S. and the 22 Wisconsin Supreme Court, have been very loathe to find a statute of limitations unconstitutional. 23 24 In a case called Block v. North Dakota, 461 U.S. 25 273 --

MS. OSTERLOH: Yes.

THE COURT: -- the U.S. Supreme Court said a constitutional claim, even if the underlying claim is one for the violation of the U.S. Constitution, can become time-barred by a statute of limitations, just as any other claim can. That's at Page 292 of that decision, which was from that case. And that's been reiterated by the Supreme Court in United States v. Clintwood Elkhorn Mining Co., 553 U.S. 1, 8 (2008).

And again, I don't have -- you haven't really given me a reason why this particular statute of limitations violates the Fourteenth Amendment. But even if it's asserted that your underlying right -- which it's possible is a constitutional right to pursue the claim -- the Supreme Court has said the Fourteenth Amendment would -- claims under the due process clause themselves can be time-barred.

And then the Wisconsin Supreme Court considered a statute of limitations on medical malpractice in Aicher v. Wisconsin Patients Compensation Fund, 237 Wis. 2d 99, 613 N.W.2d 849, Supreme Court of Wisconsin, 2000, and upheld that statute of limitations over an argument that it was unconstitutional under both the Wisconsin Constitution and the U.S. Constitution. And it said in doing that, that statues are presumptively constitutional. The court indulges every presumption to sustain the law if at all

possible. And if any doubt exists about a statute's constitutionality, we must resolve that doubt in favor of constitutionality. That's at Page 111.

And it then went through the statute of limitations there at issue, which was not a basic statute of limitations, which says, you know, you have three years to bring a lawsuit. The provision they were focusing on was a separate provision of the statute, which said that your time to bring the lawsuit if you didn't know about it, a so-called statute of repose, was also limited by a somewhat longer statute, but not that long.

MS. OSTERLOH: Right.

THE COURT: And it was asserted by the plaintiff
that they didn't know about -- they still didn't know about
it by the time that statute ran. And even there, the Court
held that applying the rational basis test that they
outlined, that statue was constitutional under the Wisconsin
Constitution. It's a five-part test. It requires a fairly
detailed analysis, but with the presumption that I noted
earlier. And it similarly considered whether that statute
was unconstitutional under the Fourteenth Amendment, and
determined that it wasn't. I'm sorry, that it was
constitutional, that it wasn't unconstitutional.

So -- but in doing so, it had to analyze the facts really carefully. And your motion doesn't give me those

facts. It just basically says it's unconstitutional under Wisconsin and U.S. Constitution. And given my other reservations about hearing this and not having those facts - in fact, I'm not even sure the statues you cite is the applicable statute of limitations, because it appears to apply to medical malpractice actions. It may be that instead the wrongful death statute in Wisconsin is applicable, which also has a three-year statute of limitations. But, again, I just don't have the facts to make this determination, even if it was really appropriate to do so at this time in these cases.

And similarly, I don't have facts as to tolling, either, equitable tolling, except that you've said that it was tolled because of the statute of limitations. But that's not really a basis for equitable tolling.

Generally when equitable tolling exists, it's where a potential defendant, in this case the Debtors, keep you in the dark about whether your claim exists, or they make you a promise that it doesn't matter that the clock is running, you know, you have plenty of time, those sorts of things. But that's not asserted.

So my inclination here is not to decide this at this time. I have told you why I think if I were to decide it, you have an uphill fight based on the cases I've cited. But I don't really have the facts to finally rule on that,

- and I don't think it's -- I don't want to set the process precedent in these cases to start deciding pieces of the puzzle of individual claims, because it's just -- it's too early to do that.
- 5 MS. OSTERLOH: I understand.

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- THE COURT: Okay. And I don't fault you for bringing the motion. I mean, I want to be clear about that. But I'm trying to explain to you why I'm not inclined to grant it at this point.
- If a plan like the plan that was on the table that I confirmed and that was reversed is confirmed in these cases, there will be a process for you to submit -- to have your claim be considered.
 - MS. OSTERLOH: Okay.
- THE COURT: And I'm sure these points will be addressed during that process. But it will be a lot faster and it will be comprehensive as opposed to piecemeal here. And, again, I don't really have the record before me today to decide this request. So my inclination is to adjourn this without date, and it will be decided at the time when claims generally are being considered for allowance in these cases.
- MS. OSTERLOH: I understand.
- 24 THE COURT: Okay. All right. So I will ask our clerk's office just to make a notation on the docket beside

Page 23 1 your motion to say that. 2 MS. OSTERLOH: Okay. 3 THE COURT: So that when it comes up again, people can go back and see that that's how I dealt with this. 4 5 MS. OSTERLOH: Okay. Will I be receiving some 6 kind of notice from the Court pertaining to --7 THE COURT: Well, that's a good question. I mean, 8 you have a claim on file. 9 MS. OSTERLOH: Yes. 10 THE COURT: Again, if a plan like the plan that I 11 confirmed and that was reversed actually gets confirmed, you 12 will get a notice under those claims procedures --13 MS. OSTERLOH: Okay. 14 THE COURT: -- as to when, you know -- there will 15 be forms sent to you. You'll have a right to choose a fast 16 track allowance process or a more slow process. If that 17 type of plan isn't confirmed, you will get a notice at some 18 point. It could be anything, such as a Chapter 7 trustee sending you a notice saying I object to your claim. Or it 19 20 could be a different plan with a plan administrator sending you a notice. But, yeah, your claim, because it's filed and 21 22 not objected to under the bankruptcy rules, is presumptively 23 valid. 24 MS. OSTERLOH: Okay. 25 The Debtor or the Debtor's successor THE COURT:

	Page 24		
1	under a plan or whatever would have to object to the claim,		
2	and you would have to get the notice of that objection.		
3	MS. OSTERLOH: Oh, I'm sure they will.		
4	THE COURT: Well, probably so given the statute of		
5	limitations issue. Okay. All right.		
6	Very well, that concludes today's agenda. So I'm		
7	going to sign off at this point. Thank you.		
8	MS. OSTERLOH: Thank you, Judge.		
9	THE COURT: Okay.		
10	(Whereupon these proceedings were concluded at 0		
11	10:38 AM)		
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Page 26 1 CERTIFICATION 2 3 I, Sonya Ledanski Hyde, certified that the foregoing 4 transcript is a true and accurate record of the proceedings. 5 Songa M. deslarshi Hyde 6 7 8 Sonya Ledanski Hyde 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 Veritext Legal Solutions 20 21 330 Old Country Road 22 Suite 300 Mineola, NY 11501 23 24 25 Date: January 13, 2022